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THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH
COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fourth year

Letter dated 23 January 1989 from the Permanent Representative
of Brunei Darussalam to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

On behalf of the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the joint press statement issued by the ASEAN Foreign Ministers on 21 January 1989 in Bandar Seri Begawan (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "The situation in Kampuchea" and "Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) JAYA Abdul Latif
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Joint press statement issued by the ASEAN Foreign Ministers
meeting in Bandar Seri Begawan on 21 January 1989

1. The ASEAN Foreign Ministers reiterated their stand on the need for a comprehensive and durable political solution to the Kampuchean problem, which has posed a serious threat to peace and stability in South-East Asia for the past decade. They expressed the hope that the intensified efforts and dialogues among the various parties concerned would contribute positively towards this end.
2. The Foreign Ministers stressed that all parties concerned should strive for a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem involving both external and internal aspects in an integral way.
3. The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their determination to work for the interests of the Kampuchean people by continuing their co-operation with the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK). They also reaffirmed their view on a future government in Kampuchea that is sovereign, independent, neutral and non-aligned under the leadership of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk.
4. The Foreign Ministers agreed that the Second Jakarta Informal Meeting (JIM 2) should be held as planned from 19 to 21 February 1989 and that every effort should be exerted to ensure its success. They were of the view that in order to facilitate the reaching of a comprehensive political solution the JIM process could eventually be expanded to include extra-regional countries concerned. The Foreign Ministers were of the view that the JIM process would lead to the convening of an international conference.

International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees

5. The Foreign Ministers recalled their joint statement issued at Bangkok on 4 July 1988, which called for the convening of an international conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees to formulate a new comprehensive plan of action to deal with the new dimensions of the Indo-Chinese refugee problem.
6. The Foreign Ministers noted that the United Nations General Assembly, in its resolution 43/119 of 8 December 1988, requested the Secretary-General to convene the International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees at the ministerial level at the earliest possible date during the first half of 1989.
7. The Foreign Ministers called upon all countries and international organizations concerned to render full co-operation to these endeavours.
8. The Foreign Ministers reiterated that resettlement of all those at present in refugee camps in the ASEAN countries, reduction of the influx of refugees and asylum-seekers, and viable solutions to deal with all future arrivals are necessary components of a satisfactory and comprehensive plan of action.